

Win the War

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

* * PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAY SHUT DOWN!

600,000 TO BE IDLE HERE ON WORKLESS DAYS

Factory Employees and Shops Are Hit the Hardest.

First news of the Garfield coal curtailment order began to pop in Chicago late yesterday afternoon. By mid-evening all its provisions were made known and estimates of its effect upon the people of this region became possible.

Probably more than 600,000 working men and women will participate directly in the enforced holidays ahead. Nearly 350,000 of these are employed by the manufacturing industries which will be closed for the next five days and on the succeeding nine Mondays.

In the City's Stores. Another 50,000 are employed in the big State street stores and other loop retail establishments and 100,000 in the office buildings, which will be heatless for ten Mondays. The stores and office buildings will not, however, be affected during the five day period, except next Monday.

Moreover, thousands also will be released from outlying business centers, the theaters, the shops, and the saloons.

600,000 Out of Work. Altogether the estimate of 600,000 out of work in Chicago on the ten Mondays is regarded as conservative. The natural effect on the remainder of the population is expected to make the ten Mondays literally repetitions of the adjacent Sundays.

How many of the workers subjected to the extra days off will be paid during their idleness depends upon future responses to the plea of the national government that pay rolls be continued in force throughout the curtailment period. For the most part replies to this question were postponed for further consideration.

Order Does Not Hit Schools.

The order does not include schools—public and private. They can be kept open as usual, but the local coal administration and Superintendent Shoop both stated last night that probably the schools will be closed here on the ten Mondays. As a matter of fact, the public schools are now closed for the whole of this week, as a result of the blizzard and coal shortage.

On heatless Mondays the service on street cars, elevated lines, and suburban roads will be on Sunday schedule.

Saloons—for the most part—many restaurants where liquor is served during the day will be heatless. It was stated last night on behalf of the saloons that all those in Chicago would observe Sunday schedule—which means, presumably, that they will be dry on the ten Mondays.

The Financial Results.

The financial results of the big shutdown order were discussed widely. The wages of the industrial plant employees alone amount to approximately \$1,800,000 a day and there were some estimates that the pay of other persons released from work for the Mondays would amount to \$1,800,000 a day.

What the Coal Order Means to People's Life and Customs

FACTORIES—No plant shall use fuel from Jan. 18 to Jan. 22, inclusive, or on any of the nine succeeding Mondays, except where continuous operation is necessary to avoid serious injury to plant or contents. Manufacturers of perishable food-stuffs and public service corporations are exempt from the order.

STORES—Including department stores, all must remain unheated on the ten Mondays specified, except groceries, bakeries and butcher shops, which can maintain heat until 12 o'clock, noon. Drug stores can be heated all day. No stores will close during the first five "no heat" days except on next Monday.

OFFICE BUILDINGS—Shall not be heated on fuelless Mondays. Banking and trust company offices and quarters used by governmental agencies, transportation companies, fuel distributing firms, physicians and dentists are excepted.

NEWSPAPERS—Not required to suspend publication. Not affected by the five day holiday order except next Monday. On that day and the nine succeeding Mondays papers may issue on holiday schedule: those accustomed to no issue on national holidays may print one edition; others the usual schedule.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—Schools will not be affected. The needs are prior under paragraph (F) of order. Churches are affected only one day, next Sunday. If they have no coal they cannot get it unless there is a surplus over needs of prior classes. If they have coal they will not need to close. It is planned by the school board, however, to close the schools for the ten fuelless Mondays.

AMUSEMENTS—No shows on the ten Mondays. The "no heat" order will affect about twenty-five regular theaters, 400 moving picture houses, all dance halls, billiard rooms and other places of entertainment, for the ten Mondays specified.

TRANSPORTATION—All elevated, surface and suburban lines will be operated on reduced Sunday schedules for ten Mondays.

SALOONS—The order as it appears to Chicago's 6,000 saloons will result in two dry days a week, Sunday and Monday, for ten weeks.

SALOONS PLAN TO CLOSE; HOTELS WILL ASK RULING

Managers See No Saving by Shutting Their Dining Rooms.

Chicago's "dry" movement received an unlooked for ally in the order of the fuel administrator and the following mild paragraph roused much speculation last night among hotelmen, restaurant managers, and saloon owners:

"On the above specified Mondays no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms or buildings in which liquor is sold on those days."

Under the ruling of the fuel administrator, restaurants and saloons, it appears, must stop the sale of liquor on Mondays, or go cold. But the question of liquor sales in hotels remains a moot point, hotelmen on the whole preferring to think that their position as purveyors of the traveling public entitles them to a special construction of the order. Manager Burke of the Congress said a ruling will be sought.

The brewers and the retail liquor dealers will not make any resistance to the Garfield order but will "go along to the limit," William G. Legner said. The brewers hope to keep their vats at a certain temperature.

OTHER NATIONS, WAR TORN, NOT UNDER FUEL BAN

New York, Jan. 16.—The World will say tomorrow:

"Even Italy, which depends for fuel upon the scanty supply of coal fed by Great Britain and the United States, has never undertaken to close down its industries in order to save coal. Nor has France, where the fuel problem has been acute from the beginning of the war."

"That wild experiment in economic lunacy, worthy of a Bolshevik government, has been reserved for the United States which has more fuel than any other belligerent, and a system of transportation that is adequate to every necessity if it is properly used."

John Maschfeld, the English poet, who has arrived in America, said that last winter London went through a very severe coal shortage, similar to that which New York is now experiencing. When asked what the Londoners did to meet the situation he said: "We did without."

TEN HOLIDAYS ALSO DECREED TO SAVE COAL

Business Halted on Every Monday Until April.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—A sweeping governmental order, almost completely stopping the wheels of industry in the region east of the Mississippi and including all of Minnesota and Louisiana, for a five day period, beginning at midnight tomorrow night, was issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield, at the direction of the president tonight.

Every factory and workshop, from the gigantic steel plants to the crossroads blacksmith, will be required to shut down for the five day period.

Only One Exemption.

The only exception made—it is one that may permit the great Chicago packing plants to run on part time—is that "manufacturers of perishable food or food for immediate consumption" may continue in operation.

In addition to the five day holiday period, beginning Friday morning and continuing over next Tuesday, there will be a one day holiday every Monday up to and including March 25.

Dr. Garfield expects to save 30,000,000 tons of coal by his order.

Will Ask Governors' Aid.

The fuel administration plans to ask all governors of the states affected to declare the Mondays from Jan. 28 to March 25, inclusive, legal holidays.

Accompanying the order to the manufacturing industries to close down will go a request that wages of employees be continued the same as they are continued on other holidays. This will go forth in the nature of a patriotic request because the government has no authority to enforce it as a demand.

The only force that will be permitted to work in the fourteen days covered by the order will be the usual Sunday or holiday crew employed when the plants are shut down.

Hard Blow to Theaters.

Theaters and other places of amusement having a supply of fuel on hand will be permitted to remain open on the first five day period with the exception of Monday night.

On that night, as well as on the nine succeeding Monday nights, up to and including March 25, the theaters must close even if they have coal on hand.

On these Mondays saloons and buildings in which liquor is sold will get no coal, which means, for example, a hotel permitting sale of liquor on its premises.

Newspapers Excluded.

Newspapers will not be required to suspend publication, as no government agency realizes more than the fuel administration the service to the nation at war performed by the press. Newspapers will not be affected by the five day holiday order except on next Monday. On that day and on the nine Mondays to follow, they will be expected to issue the

BUSINESS ON REDUCED SCHEDULE; GARFIELD'S ORDER

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—The order of the United States fuel administrator directing the curtailment in consumption of fuel provides substantially as follows:

1—Until further order of the United States fuel administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall give preference to orders for necessary requirements:

- A—Of railroads.
- B—Of domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, and army and navy cantonments.
- C—Of public utilities, telephones, and telegraph plants.
- D—Of ships and vessels for bunker purposes.
- E—Of the United States for strictly governmental purposes, not including orders from factories and plants working on contracts for the United States.
- F—Of municipal, county or state governments for necessary public uses.
- G—Of manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption.

The order further provides that on Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1918, no fuel shall be delivered to any person, firm, association, or corporation for any uses or requirements not included in the foregoing list until the requirements included in the list shall have been first delivered.

On Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday, beginning Jan. 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose except—

- A—Such plants as from their nature must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents.
- B—Manufacturers of perishable foods.
- C—Manufacturers of food not perishable and not in immediate demand who may burn fuel to such an extent as is authorized by the fuel administrator of the state in which such plant is located or by his representative authorized therefor, upon application by the United States food administrator.
- D—Printers or publishers of daily papers may burn fuel as usual excepting on every Monday from Jan. 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, on which days they may burn fuel to such extent as is necessary to issue such editions as such papers customarily issue on important national legal holidays, and where such papers do not

same editions they issue customarily on holidays.

The electric, elevated, and steam railroads, suburban or interurban, also will go onto their usual holiday schedules on these Mondays.

Cannot Use Even Surplus.

The order is double edged. Not only is no coal to be delivered to industries in the barred list, but none is to be used.

If a factory has a five day supply of coal and could get along during the five day holiday period without restocking it will not be permitted to use this coal except to keep the factory pipes from freezing.

The only exceptions are industries supplying the army and navy with food, guns, and clothing. These will be confined to the smallest possible number.

Some domestic utilities probably will be exempted from the order in supplementary rulings, including laundries, ice plants, and hundreds of others upon which the people are dependent for supplies and service.

Closing War Plants.

This closing down of the munition plants comes despite the fact that certain administration officials said, some time ago, that the halting of war industries for a single day would be as serious as the loss of a battle.

Dr. Garfield explained that he would be furnished a list by government heads of industries absolutely essential to prosecution of the war. How many in this order cannot be estimated, but it will be confined to the smallest possible number.

Heavy Fines Provided.

The government is given full power to enforce the regulation through provisions of the Lever law. Industries remaining open in violation of the order will be subject to a maximum fine of \$5,000 for violation. Heads of in-

issue any editions on a holiday, they are permitted to issue one edition on the said Mondays.

E—Printing establishments which may burn fuel on Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

On each Monday, beginning Jan. 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

- A—Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, state, county, or municipal governments, transportation companies, or which are occupied by banks and trust companies, or by physicians or dentists.
- B—Wholesale and retail, or any other stores, business houses and buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling food only, for which purpose stores may maintain necessary heat until 12 o'clock noon; and for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening.
- C—Theaters, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls, or other places of amusement.

On the above specified Mondays no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms or buildings in which liquor is sold on those days.

No fuel shall be burned on any of the foregoing specified Mondays for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sundays previous thereto.

The order provides that nothing in this order shall be held to forbid the burning of fuel to heat rooms or such portions of buildings as are used in connection with the production or distribution of fuel.

The state fuel administrators are authorized by the order to issue orders on special applications for relief, where necessary, to prevent injury to health or destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

The order is effective in all of the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, including the whole of the states of Louisiana and Minnesota.

THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Fuel Administrator Garfield tonight issued the following statement to clarify the order on the restriction of coal consumption:

"The unprecedented adverse weather conditions of recent weeks and the inadequacy of the present coal supply and transportation facilities to meet the enormous war time demand have made necessary restrictive measures as to the use of coal in that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river."

"The movement of coal in transportation must be so directed as to aid the director general of railways in dealing with the railroad emergency created by recent blizzard conditions. Domestic consumers of coal must be kept warm and other absolutely necessary consumers must be supplied."

"All industry must be equally restricted in its use of coal in order that the available supply for the remainder of the winter may be properly distributed and may be made sufficient for absolutely essential needs during the remainder of the winter."

"To meet these necessities, the fuel administration has ordered, as an immediate emergency measure, that on the days of Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, preference and priority in the use of coal shall be given only to those consumers whose consumption of coal is absolutely necessary. These include in order:

- "Railroads.
- "Domestic consumers.
- "Hospitals and charitable institutions.
- "Public utilities.
- "Ships at tidewater for bunker purposes.
- "United States government use.
- "Municipal or county governments for necessary public use.
- "Manufacturers of perishable food or food for immediate consumption."

"The United States fuel administration counts upon the complete patriotic co-operation of every individual, firm and corporation affected by the order in its enforcement. Every effort will be made by the fuel administration and other government officials charged with the enforcement of the order to carry out the plan proposed without undue interference with the ordinary course of business."

"It is the earnest desire of the fuel administration to prevent entirely any dislocation of industry or of labor."

Other officials, and it was said tonight the unanimous opinion was that the measure "contemplated was necessary under the circumstances."

The coal shortage crisis making necessary the shutdown of industry in the territory which is the scene of 85 per cent of war preparations is due in part to the recent blizzards in the west deranging transportation, and in part to the failure of the administration to build up the fuel reserves planned last September.

Feared Great Suffering.

Grievous, however, as will be the injury to business and the interests of the nation in the conduct of the war produced by the shutdown, the administration is

convicted that only for such a drastic step the people soon would be suffering actively from lack of fuel, if not dying by the thousands of exposure and disease incident thereto.

The administration acted only when it became apparent that coal was almost exhausted in many localities and that the railroads are recovering from the blizzards so slowly that a greatly increased fuel supply cannot be assured for some time.

Give Time for Action.

When the restrictive order was first announced it was timed to go into operation at midnight tonight, closing all but the excepted industries tomorrow.

The operation of the order was then delayed twenty-four hours owing to the widespread confusion that would result from placing such sweeping regulations in effect without advance notice.

If the order had continued operative tomorrow millions of factory workers would have gone to work as usual in the morning only to be turned back home. It would have been impossible to explain this. By setting the order back twenty-four hours an opportunity is given for factory heads to inform employees as to the holidays.

Increase Output of Coal.

Inclusion of war industries among those to which fuel will be denied caused some surprise, but fuel officials explained that war plants have been producing so much more material than the transportation systems can handle that no serious effects will be felt.

War supplies manufactured for export have moved to seaboard faster than ships can move them.

An exception is made in the case of shipbuilding plants, because of the great need for vessels to move supplies already ready for shipment overseas.

Fuel administration officials will make an effort to increase production at the coal mines during the period that other business is suspended.

Mines under contract to supply industries that shut down will be in supplementary orders to send their output elsewhere. Coal loaded and on its way to these industries will be diverted.

McAdoo May Order Embargo.

The order is expected to go far toward clearing choked and congested railroad tracks and terminals. It was regarded tonight as likely that Secretary McAdoo, director general of railroads, might declare a rail embargo against the shipment of the products of plants closed down if necessary further to relieve the roads.

Officials forecast that the German government might try to make much of the order to improve the morale of the German people, but they said this danger was negligible when compared with that of permitting the fuel situation to continue unimproved.

CHARITY HEADS FEAR EFFECT OF MANY HOLIDAYS

Heads of Chicago charitable organizations last night greeted Secretary Garfield's order with considerable trepidation. All said that funds were lacking to help employees of plants whose pay may be withheld during the five day stop of industry, and fear was expressed that considerable suffering will result.

Eugene T. Liles, general superintendent of the United Federation, declared the organization would go right ahead and help all in actual need, but that no particular steps would be taken to meet the emergency until a crisis develops.

Lieut. Col. Emil Marquess of the Salvation army was anted up at the news and declared the government should have given at least a week's notice.

"The poor will suffer terribly," he said, "and we will be powerless to go to their help unless a huge fund is subscribed for the work."

Hugo M. Friend, president of the Young Men's Jewish societies, declared his organization had no funds on hand. The Associated Jewish Charities, he said, probably would come to the front.

St. Louis Industrial Region Staggered by Fuel Order

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Staggered by the suddenness of the government's industrial suspension order which will cost employers hundreds of thousands of dollars, and will wipe out payrolls totaling into six figures, manufacturers in the nearby industrial region of Illinois tonight pledged implicit obedience to the mandate. The order will throw probably 50,000 employees out of work in the nearby Illinois industrial district during the specified suspension days.

Cotton Manufacturer Calls Order Outrageous

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.—William F. Garcelson, connected with the Arkwright club, which includes in its membership the greater number of the cotton manufacturers of New England, tonight said of the fuel administration order: "I think it is outrageous, and no business man with a proper conception of economic and industrial conditions would issue such an order."

"I believe the whole plan is economically wrong and that it will be bitterly resented by the business men of the country."

Save 40,000 Tons of Coal at Fall River Factories

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 16.—The closing of the cotton mills here in accordance with the order of the national fuel administration will mean a saving of from 35,000 to 40,000 tons of coal and a loss in wages to employees of approximately \$1,000,000, according to estimates of manufacturers tonight.

Cincinnati to Shut Down More than 2,000 Factories

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 16.—More than 2,000 manufacturing plants in industrial Cincinnati will close down Friday in compliance with the orders of the United States government issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield.

\$1,500,000 DAILY CUT IN FACTORY WAGES IN CITY

Manufacturers' Association Figures Big Loss on Pay Roll.

While only rough estimates could be made concerning the effect of the coal conservation order, officials of the Illinois Manufacturers' association were of the opinion that the number of industrial plant employees thrown out of work would range from 250,000 to 400,000 men. John M. Glenn, secretary of the association, said of the opinion that \$1 a day would be a conservative average wage estimate of the factory workers.

"This would mean a loss of wages, he believed, of some \$1,500,000 or more daily in Chicago."

Calculating the loss of manufactured products upon the basis of the total 1917 output, the daily loss for Chicago was estimated at \$6,500,000.

Hesitate to Forecast.

Incomplete information concerning the exact scope of the order caused manufacturers to hesitate to voice a forecast as to the number of plants affected. If the exceptions were limited to food manufacturing and public utilities, it was believed that some 12,000 plants would be affected in the state. Of this number Chicago would furnish about 9,000.

No one was prepared to say what the collateral losses would amount to, except that it was agreed that they would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars daily in the city. With the shutting down of the great majority of the manufacturing industries the telephone, and steam railroads would be hard hit, it was stated, and the expected much of the stop work order would be necessary to be laid off during the "no work" period.

Business men saw a further loss in retail trading through fear of employees that they may be many repetitions of the stop work order and consequent determination of industrial workers to conserve every dollar of their wages.

As to payment of wages by manufacturers during the lay off period, factory owners were chary of expressing themselves. It seemed doubtful if the great majority of the plant owners would be willing to accept this further burden.

"Naturally I don't care to be quoted," said one manufacturer, "but it doesn't seem to me that we should be called upon to bear this additional loss of wages. At the best we shall lose production during the lay off days. We shall suffer much from the disorganization of our plants and from delays in delivery of products. There may be further orders of this kind, and we shall be called upon to repeat the practice and that would threaten positive ruin."

Big Plants Affected. Among the big plants affected in Chicago are the International Harvester company, the American Can company, Adams & Watske, the Walworth Electric company, N. K. Fairbank & Co., the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company, the Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing company, the Pelouze Manufacturing company, S. Karpen & Bros., the Florentine Shoe company, Schwaab & Co., the Griffin Wheel company, James B. Kirk & Co., Hart, Soffner & Marx, Kuppenheimer, Ed V. Price & Co., the Link Belt company, Adams & Biting, and the Chicago Pressed Steel Car company.

PASTORS WONDER HOW COAL ORDER AFFECTS CHURCH

Ministers speculated yesterday on the best course for the churches to pursue in the coal situation.

"While closing the church on Sunday would work hardship, we will do what the government authorities demand," said the Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of Immanuel Baptist church. "We want to win the war and anything necessary we will back up."

The Rev. J. S. Land Thomas, pastor of the Austin Methodist Episcopal church, suggested it would be possible for churches to unite in groups instead of having them all keep open and thus keep up worship while reducing coal consumption to the minimum.

"We held our services last Sunday in the Sunday school rooms," said the Rev. John Timothy Stone, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, "and we can continue the practice as long as it is necessary."

"Our house, the home of the assistant minister, and the home of the janitor are all heated from the church plant," said the Rev. W. C. Covert, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. "I should want a special ruling in my case if an order is issued for closing the churches."

SYNAGOGUE WILL CLOSE 2 WEEKS TO SAVE COAL

Bnai Shalom Temple Israel at Fifty-third street and Michigan avenue is to suspend all its activities until Feb. 1. It was decided last night at a joint meeting of the directors of the congregation and the sisterhood.

"There will be no services on Friday or Saturday, and all activities at the social center in connection with the temple will also be suspended. There include Sunday school and meetings of the Infant Aid society, Red Cross unit 147, and Red Cross knitting unit 232."

A statement given out after the meeting explained that the congregation felt that if it continued its activities it would be "using fuel that should be used to heat homes of families with children who need it for their physical welfare."

It was hoped that other congregations would consider the matter.

THE SITUATION IN THE STEEL MILLS

Great Industries Around Chicago to Be Closed by Fuel Administration Order; 100,000 Idle

Roughly estimated, 100,000 employees of the steel and iron industries in the South Chicago and East Chicago districts will be affected by the fuel administration order to close down. In most instances these plants are now closed due to the recent storms and the inability to obtain coal.

South Chicago. In South Chicago it is estimated 25,000 men are employed in the various plants. Around 20,000 tons of coal is burned daily. These plants employ the following number of men:

Illinois Steel Co.	10,500
Wisconsin Steel plant	2,000
By-Products Coke Corp.	1,200
Federal Furnace Co.	500
Chicago Shipbuilding Co.	2,200
Columbia Malt Co.	1,000
Interstate Steel & Iron Co.	1,100
Lehigh Valley Iron Co.	1,200
O. C. Ritchie Co.	1,200
Star & Crescent Mill Co. (four)	500
Pollock Steel Co.	500
John Mohr & Sons	500

It is expected by Gary, manufacturers that coal will be received to one-half capacity in a week. There has been some improvement in the storm situation. Coal consumption in the 576 blast furnaces of the Indiana Steel company has been reduced from 12,000 to 1,000 tons daily. Four out of seven blast furnaces are being operated, and only five out of forty-two open hearth furnaces are being operated. All the rolling mills are closed.

Only 500 men out of 3,000 employed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate plant are working. The other mills, employing 1,800 men, are closed. The Indiana company and its subsidiaries employ 27,000 men. The following plants appear as indicated and derive their power from the Indiana company's furnaces:

Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern railway	3,500
Universal Portland cement	2,500
American Bridge company	2,000
These independent works use about 500 tons of coal daily and employ the following:	
Extra Explosives company	1,000
Union Drawn Steel company	500
Gary Bolt and Screw company	50

East Chicago and Indiana Harbor. The East Chicago and Indiana Harbor industries employ as follows:

Inland Steel company	1,800
Republic Iron company	1,100
Garrett Chemical company	1,500
East Chicago Foundry company	500
Edward Valve and Manufacturing company	800
General American Tank Car company	1,200
Pullman and West Pullman.	
Pullman shops	8,355
Sherwin-Williams company	1,500
Carier White Lead company	500
Plano works	1,200

Whiting. Standard Oil company, 3,200. Singair Oil company, 2,000. Whiting Foundry Equipment company, 1,200.

Hammond. Simplex Car works, 1,650. W. R. Conley Tank Car company, 1,000. Standard Steel Car company, 1,500.

Hegewisch. Western Steel Car and Foundry company, 2,300. Ryan Car works, 900.

Joliet. The Illinois Steel company's plant, employing 3,600 men, is closed. The Scott street and Rockdale plants of the

company are making nonessential, while those in the factory zone are producing material which would demand their operation. Twenty-five hundred men are employed in the factories, which, it is feared, may be ordered closed.

Conditions in Cities. Conditions in important Illinois cities were expressed in telegrams to THE TRIBUNE last night. More factories will be affected in Waukegan than will be undisturbed by the government order, which may close them portions of each week. Estimates are that at least twenty factories are making nonessential, while those in the factory zone are producing material which would demand their operation. Twenty-five hundred men are employed in the factories, which, it is feared, may be ordered closed.

Twenty-three Elgin factories, employing at least fifty persons each and twice that number of smaller plants are believed to be affected by the fuel administration order. The largest factory is the Elgin National Watch company, with 3,000 men. There are approximately 8,000 persons employed in factories here. A few factories, which run by water power, may be allowed to continue operations.

Peoria is Hard Hit. The order will throw 12,000 Peoria working men, women, and girls, drawing approximately \$40,000 per day in wages, out of employment. Local manufacturers, who were interviewed, said the losses would have to be borne by the men, as the new payroll, particularly among the larger manufacturing firms, is too heavy to be carried by the corporations. It is possible that only in a few of the smaller factories anxious to hold their men wages will be allowed.

15,000 Out at Rockford. Probably 400 factories will be affected in Rockford. The number of factories employed is placed at 15,000, including women employed in knitting industry, with an average daily wage of \$1. It is possible that affected is probable pending definite information as to just what industries are rated among food producing concerns.

Freeport has fifty factories employing 3,000 persons, with an average daily wage of \$1.50. Belvidere has seven factories, employing a total of 1,800 men at an average daily wage of \$1. A dozen big manufacturing plants, including the Western Cartridge company, Standard Oil refinery, Illinois Glass company and Federal Lead company will be affected by the order. Ten thousand hands will be out of work during the period. None of the companies would give any statement as to whether employees would be paid during the shut down.

Glass Factories Running.

The government fuel conservation order will hit Streator hard. The city has five glass products factories and three glass works employing, on a reduced basis, twenty-five hundred men. Besides these there are a dozen

factories in the city. The order will throw 12,000 Peoria working men, women, and girls, drawing approximately \$40,000 per day in wages, out of employment. Local manufacturers, who were interviewed, said the losses would have to be borne by the men, as the new payroll, particularly among the larger manufacturing firms, is too heavy to be carried by the corporations. It is possible that only in a few of the smaller factories anxious to hold their men wages will be allowed.

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factories in the city. The order will throw 12,000 Peoria working men, women, and girls, drawing approximately \$40,000 per day in wages, out of employment. Local manufacturers, who were interviewed, said the losses would have to be borne by the men, as the new payroll, particularly among the larger manufacturing firms, is too heavy to be carried by the corporations. It is possible that only in a few of the smaller factories anxious to hold their men wages will be allowed.

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\$500,000 A DAY LOSS IN WAGES TO DOWNSIDE

3,000 Plants Employing 100,000 Men May Be Closed.

Many downtown factories having government munitions orders will be forced to close under the order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield. It is estimated that 3,000 plants outside the Chicago district, employing 100,000 men, will be closed down as the result of the order. These men have a daily wage of \$500,000, which, in most instances, will probably be forfeited.

Conditions in Cities. Conditions in important Illinois cities were expressed in telegrams to THE TRIBUNE last night. More factories will be affected in Waukegan than will be undisturbed by the government order, which may close them portions of each week. Estimates are that at least twenty factories are making nonessential, while those in the factory zone are producing material which would demand their operation. Twenty-five hundred men are employed in the factories, which, it is feared, may be ordered closed.

Twenty-three Elgin factories, employing at least fifty persons each and twice that number of smaller plants are believed to be affected by the fuel administration order. The largest factory is the Elgin National Watch company, with 3,000 men. There are approximately 8,000 persons employed in factories here. A few factories, which run by water power, may be allowed to continue operations.

Peoria is Hard Hit. The order will throw 12,000 Peoria working men, women, and girls, drawing approximately \$40,000 per day in wages, out of employment. Local manufacturers, who were interviewed, said the losses would have to be borne by the men, as the new payroll, particularly among the larger manufacturing firms, is too heavy to be carried by the corporations. It is possible that only in a few of the smaller factories anxious to hold their men wages will be allowed.

15,000 Out at Rockford. Probably 400 factories will be affected in Rockford. The number of factories employed is placed at 15,000, including women employed in knitting industry, with an average daily wage of \$1. It is possible that affected is probable pending definite information as to just what industries are rated among food producing concerns.

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COAL GEN RALISSIMO

Fuel Director Whose Sweeping Order Affects Greater Portion of Industries of the Country.



PHOTO BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

DR. HARRY A. GARFIELD.

other plants here giving work to 500 men. Nine of these factories make food products, but one manufactures a food container. The manufacturers of glass and shale products declare they could not shut off or slow down the fires in their furnaces or kilns even for a day without ruining these products. They say they can only aid the fuel situation by closing a part of their burners for an extended period.

Danville is not hard hit by the United States fuel administrator's order closing all factories not engaged in the production of food supplies. About the only plants that will be closed down are the brick plants, employing probably 500 men, glass factories, and one automobile plant.

More than 75,000 workmen, earning \$300,000 daily, employed in manufacturing plants in the East St. Louis industrial district are affected by today's order.

Other Towns Affected. The following cities are also affected by the order: Galesburg, with twelve factories and 1,000 men idle; Moline, with twenty-four factories and 12,000 men idle; Rock Island, with twelve factories and 4,000 men idle; Decatur, with twenty-five factories and 2,500 men idle; Belleville, with twenty-five factories and 4,000 men idle; Springfield, with fifty factories and 10,000 men idle; Bloomington, with twenty factories and 4,000 men idle; Quincy, with 300 factories and 7,000 men idle.

Blow for U. S. War Work as the Motor Plants Close

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—The closing of Detroit's great automobile plants for a period of five days on order of Fuel Administrator Garfield will prove a serious blow to the industry and also to the government work being done in these factories.

The number of men employed in this industry alone will exceed 75,000 in Detroit. Add to this the thousands who are employed in Lansing, Pontiac, Flint, and Jackson and the figures will run well over the 100,000 mark.

Government orders of half a billion dollars are being filled, with plants working at their utmost speed, on liberty motors, airplanes, motor trucks, and nearly everything necessary for equipment of an army.

EDUCATORS TO TALK OF WAR. War aspects of vocational education will be the subject of the National Vocational Educational Association of the Middle West on Jan. 24, 25, and 26 at the Morrison hotel.

Poor New Yorkers Have No Place to Go but Home

New York, Jan. 16.—A delegation of theatrical managers left for Washington tonight to protest to President Wilson against the order shutting theaters Monday night. They suggest that the closing night be Tuesday. It was explained by them that the "psychological effect" upon the public of having a holiday on Monday and a day of work on Tuesday would be demoralizing upon the New York public.

There was a confusion of confusion, former president's assistants as usual. He moved into the necessity cheerfully of the government. As the co-views were real, real business done at Man.

The library Mr. Williams de- "We have to consider with regard has arisen a severe storm. "The storm to such an e will be avail been reduc is considered in Chicago, loaded, and going back to, and also a unusually southern ne are not pro der normal that a weal will be felt. "There is make good have all we consumption are lost. "Making bound to fa vieweas to give u ices. The thetic cons business con going to ge trouble. "Catholics the, the leading b with the now using

YOU'd better buy clothes now; good ones; buy for next fall and winter. Because fine fabrics are not going to be easy to get; and they'll be high priced. We're doing you a service with our prices; you'll realize it someday.

See what \$25 will accomplish YOU'LL find here at \$25 suits and overcoats that are now worth a good deal more; next fall's prices will be much higher. \$25 is an easy price; and, considering these qualities, it's a remarkable value.

Suits and overcoats for \$25 men and young men, \$25

SEE also the remarkable showing at \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50; clothes that will cost you next fall at least 50 per cent more. We're passing through an experience in clothing selling which has never before been known. It is only because of very early and very heavy purchases that such prices as we now quote are possible. Look around and compare. You'll see the force of our statements.

\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50

This is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx stylish clothes.

Johnston & Murphy shoes, St

U. S. ORDER HALTS STATE PLAN FOR BRIEF SHUTDOWN

Conference Decision Cast Aside; Modification May Be Asked.

Plans for week end shutdowns or some similar method of curtailing the use of coal in Chicago and Illinois were approaching maturity late yesterday afternoon when the Washington news began to come in. In two seconds the plans were cast to the winds.

John E. Williams, state fuel administrator, had called a conference in the library of the State Council of Defense. It was attended by representatives of every sort of industrial and business coal user that could be notified in time for the meeting. The Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers' association, the State street stores, the public schools, and a score of other interests were represented.

To them Administrator Williams and his aids announced their decision that there must be two three day complete shutdowns throughout Illinois—Saturday, Sunday, and Monday of this week and the same days a week later.

Too Late to Mourn.
"It is necessary," they said, "because the present shortage of 500,000 tons of coal is water that has gone over the mill—it can never be recovered—it's gone forever."

Question after question followed. What about the amount of coal required to get up high heats after they have been allowed to die down? What about lumber yards that do not use fuel? Should not cold storage houses be allowed to create power necessary for the ventilation of their stores? Why not spread the shutdown over a longer period, deducting a few hours from each working day?

From some where appeared a strip of "broad tape" from a news ticker. It announced that the money act had been taken in Washington, but the statement of the exact action was garbled. Some one was sent to the telephone to ask a news association to verify the report. The verification came, then, the money act was different. Administrator Williams, Samuel Insull, president of the State Council of Defense, and others conferred in whispers.

May Ask Modification.
"In such conference as we have been able to hold here," said Mr. Williams, "it seemed to us that the exigencies in Illinois are not so great as to call for so much. We have agreed that we might take the question up with Washington by telephone and see if we could not have the order modified for Illinois."

We feel that in six days, such as we have proposed, we will make up our shortage. In other states the situation is more critical and this action may be indispensable there."

But Raymond E. Durham, chairman of the Cook county committee of the fuel administration, had slipped out of the room and at this point he returned to speak to the chairman. Mr. Williams said Mr. Durham had communicated with Dr. Garfield's office by telephone and had an announcement to make.

"Dr. Garfield's office," was the announcement, "says that these dispatches are premature. All these matters have been discussed and under consideration there and there has been no official announcement of any kind. An official announcement will be in the morning papers and we are not authorized to make any announcement of any sort."

Hastings to the Rescue.
There was some laughter and a lot of confusion, but Samuel M. Hastings, former president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, rescued the situation.

He moved the passage of a resolution providing that "while we regret the necessity for this action we shall cheerfully comply with the order of the government." His motion was passed.

As the conference dissolved interviews were refused because of the general haziness as to what actually had been done at Washington.

Many in Attendance.
The library was almost filled when Mr. Williams called the meeting to order.

"We have summoned you gentlemen to consider a very critical situation with regard to the coal supply that has arisen on account of the recent severe storms," said Mr. Williams. "The storms have curtailed the supply to such an extent that the supply that will be available for consumption has been reduced by 500,000 tons. There is considerable coal in railroad yards in Chicago, but it is not being unloaded, and the empty cars are not being sent back to the mines. For this reason, and also because there has been unusually bad weather lately in the southern part of the state, the mines are not producing as they would under normal conditions. That means that a week from now the shortage will be felt keenly."

500,000 Tons Lost.
"There is no way in which we can make good that shortage. We will have all we can do to keep pace with consumption. The half million tons are lost."

Making up for this shortage is bound to fall upon the consumer, and we have called you gentlemen together to give us the benefit of your experience. The loss may fall upon the domestic consumer, or it may fall on the business concerns. We wish to inflict a little injury as possible and hope for your cooperation."

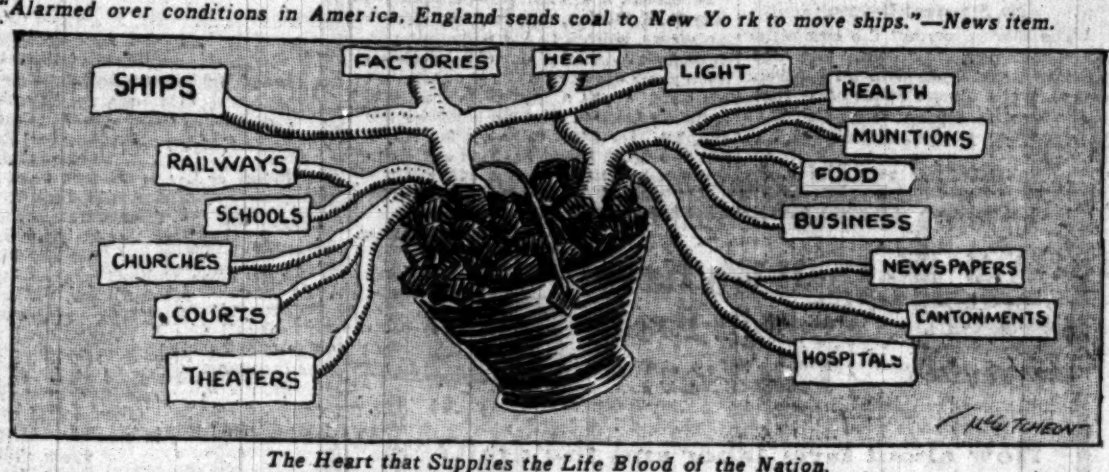
Raymond E. Durham, chairman of the Cook county committee of the fuel administration, was asked by Mr. Williams to outline the situation in Chicago and vicinity.

Situation in Chicago.
Mr. Durham said:

"We had plenty of coal when the storm struck us and thought we were going to get through without serious trouble. There are now about 2,500 carloads of coal in Chicago, on the tracks, that are not available for unloading because they cannot be matched with the coal we are now using comes direct from the



Carrying coals to New York.



The Heart that Supplies the Life Blood of the Nation.

PAPERS CALL ORDER DIRE BLUNDER; URGE PRESIDENT TO REVOKE IT

PRESS comment on the coal saving order reveals the suspicion that some one has blundered gravely in Washington. In fact, some editorial writers say the order is a national disaster and call on President Wilson to revoke it.

Excerpts from editorials follow:

NEW YORK TIMES—We hope the president will immediately reconsider and revoke Mr. Garfield's astounding order suspending the business of the country for five days. An invasion of the United States by German armies and the capture of cities could hardly be more calamitous in its effects upon our industries and our trade or upon the spirit of the nation.

NEW YORK HERALD—It is impossible to escape the conviction that somebody at Washington has bungled badly in the handling of the fuel problem. With practically no warning the manufacturing industry of the country is to be paralyzed for a period of five days—and this at a time when the demand of the government is for the speeding up of industry.

NEW YORK WORLD—The coal order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield is the greatest disaster that has befallen the United States in this war. Unless it is revoked forthwith by President Wilson it means the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars in wages and in products, and a demoralization of industry that can be nothing short of calamitous. Mr. Garfield's plan to increase the supply of coal by shutting up the United States is an act of folly and panic for which there

mines and reaches the consumer ahead of coal shipped. The order will be in shape by tomorrow night to handle this coal and that we can then stop commandeering except in special cases. The real problem will come in the next week or ten days, as both the producers and the railroads advise us that the mines are now putting out less than 60 per cent of capacity. The 60 per cent reduction began Jan. 15.

Normally about 2,000 cars of coal reach Chicago daily, and when we get only 1,000 some one must suffer.

90 Per Cent on War Orders.
"We tried to discriminate between essentials and nonessentials, but experts showed us that probably 90 per cent of our industries are working on war orders. We found this true even in piano concerns and makers of lawn mowers."

John D. Shoop, superintendent of public schools, asked if the schools would be exempted. Mr. Williams answered that the industries should receive the first consideration.

C. N. Modersell, on behalf of the fuel administration, gave an outline of the coal situation.

"During normal times," he said, "the five railroads which reach the mines bring an average of 1,500 cars of coal daily to Chicago from the Illinois and Indiana fields. Under the most favorable circumstances these cars are usually four days on the road to Chicago. Therefore from 5,000 to 6,000 cars are needed to keep the 1,500 cars coming to us."

Mines Practically Idle.
"In the southern part of the state the mines are hardly operating at all. The empty cars are still on the sidings. We are not getting the coal out and there is no telling how long it will take us to iron out the situation, and we must remember that within a week we will face a more serious situation than we are facing at present."

D. E. Felt, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, called attention to the fact that factories are equipped with sprinkler systems and that they have tanks of water which must not be permitted to freeze if the plants are closed.

I. Baumgartl, on behalf of the brewers' association, said that brewers also must avoid freezing up their plants.

George R. Meyer, president of the meat company, said:

"I want to ask you if the 'in with

is no precedent. The order in itself is a confession of incompetency."

BOSTON HERALD—We had hoped we should not have to resort to such extreme measures as these and still we hesitate to characterize them as unwise or unnecessary, so difficult is it for an outsider to know what is going on in the background.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN—The order will stifle and surround the country and, while there had been talk of the Monday holiday plan, no such extreme measure as this was ever dreamed of by the American people. If the administration has made a blunder it will be held strictly responsible for that blunder.

NEW YORK SUN—The fuel administrator's order to shut down the great part of the nation's industries, trades, and businesses for a fortnight of working days all at once is the fruit of the insane, criminal starvation of the railroads by the government for a generation.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—Fuel Administrator Garfield's drastic order is a confession of incompetency of administration since last August and also an indication of lack of courage and ability to deal with the situation in the future.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The order is impossible of coherent enforcement. The attempt to enforce it will be overwhelmed by demands for interpretation. The fuel administration has lost its head. Dr. Garfield is in panic and acts in a headlong manner.

a good supply of coal in the basement of his home can be compelled to supply his neighbor who has none? There must be thousands of tons that are stored away in this manner and those who have coal ought to be ready to loan to less fortunate neighbors."

Mr. Williams replied that as he understands the law the jurisdiction of the fuel administration does not extend to coal already put away in bins; but only to coal that has not been delivered.

Coalless Steel Industry Welcomes Shutdown Order

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 15.—With at least half of the steel mills closed, half of the army of 70,000 men engaged in the steel industry in the Pittsburgh district in idleness because of the coal shortage, the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield tonight suspending and restricting operation of manufacturing plants was received with a degree of relief by the leaders of the steel industry.

The losses for the last six weeks are:

Week	Over 1,000 tons	1,000 to 500 tons	500 to 100 tons	Under 100 tons
Forty-first	14	7	0	0
Forty-second	14	3	1	1
Forty-third	11	1	1	1
Forty-fourth	12	2	0	0
Forty-fifth	12	2	0	0
Forty-sixth	6	2	2	2

Egyptian DEITIES
The Ultimate in Cigarettes
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
25¢



NEW YORK FILES STRONG PROTEST AGAINST ORDER

Chamber Commerce Head and Press See Harm in the Shutdown.

New York, Jan. 15.—E. H. Otterbridge, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, said Dr. Garfield's order seems to give "great encouragement to the enemy, great discouragement to our allies, and great interruption to the war preparations of this nation."

"It seems to me that the program of a suspension of industries is a destructive rather than a constructive program. It seems that the most drastic efforts should be made to increase the production of fuel rather than to have to curtail production of the necessities for lack of fuel."

The following telegram was sent to President Wilson tonight by the publishers of the World, Herald, Evening Post, and Brooklyn Eagle:

"We earnestly represent that the order just issued by the fuel administrator is calamitous in its character and unwise under the best improving conditions. I have conferred with the state superintendent of banking, thirty millions out of employment, and impoverished families who depend upon daily wages. A five day interruption and ten day shutdown will wipe out their living margin. Why not order five working days of sixteen hours on coal deliveries and mine production, bringing certain relief instead of destruction?"

PERSONAL COMMENT.
New York, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—There is a wide variety of opinions as to the effect of Fuel Administrator Garfield's sweeping order directing the curtailment in consumption of coal. While the views of some representative men:

Gov. Whitman—This is a very serious matter. I shall be unable to say what the state's policy will be regarding the banks until I have conferred with the state superintendent of banking. I shall take up the subject early tomorrow.

William H. Taft—This country is at the mercy of the coal supply. The fuel administrator in shutting down our manufacturing plants for a period of five days looks very much like war. This is but one of the disagreeable features which must result. But like the good Americans that we are, we will adapt ourselves to the conditions imposed upon us by our government.

Frank Dowling, president of the Borough of Manhattan—It will cause more misery than the coal shortage itself.

Jesse Laird Straus, head of R. H. Macy & Co.—The industrial world will stand aghast. Labor as well as capital will suffer a decrease in productivity.

Henry R. Towne, chairman of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing company—It will have a dislocating effect on all industry.

Samuel W. Reynolds, president of Lord & Taylor—The order comes as a great shock. It will mean a tremendous wage loss to hundreds of thousands.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist leader—It seems to be confusion worse confounded.

Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey—It seems like a big order that has come out of Washington, but the country will have to stand whatever is ordered these days, and nobody knows how much the country can stand until it is tried.

Theodore P. Shmits, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit company—The situation must be pretty serious for such a drastic order to be issued from Washington. To a layman the closing order seems terrible, but I am confident that President Wilson and the national fuel administrator know the conditions and are applying the proper remedies.

St. Paul Expects to Cut Train Service to Chicago

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—Early orders for temporary annulment of scores of passenger trains in the northwest and middle west, as a result of the alarming coal shortage in the east, were anticipated today by St. Paul railroad officials. Traffic between the Twin Cities and Chicago will be affected most, it is believed.

2,545 Plants in Milwaukee Affected by Fuel Order

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The order of Fuel Administrator Garfield will close 2,545 factories in Milwaukee and 132,900 workmen will be idle.

Alexander Raab THE EMINENT PIANIST

Will Be the Soloist for the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra

SUNDAY AFTERNOON January 20, at 3:30 P. M.

Orchestra Hall 216 S. Michigan Ave.

The Raab Recordings for the Duo-Art Piano are in great demand by music lovers.

THE DUO-ART Motor-Driven REPRODUCING PIANOLA PIANO enables you to play in your home recordings by Raab, Bauer, Gans, Grainger, and a score of other artists.

Duo-Arts Are Sold Only by **LYON & HEALY**

Everything Known in Music 746 N. Dearborn St. at Jackson

Industry Takes Shutdown Order with Smile and Patriotic Spirit

Chicago and Illinois manufacturers will be a unit in responding patriotically to the Garfield order. This was indicated by the expressions of men representative of the various industries when informed last night of the news from Washington. One or more expressions of patriotism that the order might be modified.

The only point on which there was absence of agreement was whether the employees kept from work during the closed periods will be paid their wages for those days. Some manufacturers said their policy will be to pay employees for full time.

Others suggested the impossibility of such a course, because of actual business conditions in their industries. Still others said thousands of workers are paid by the piece and that it would be impracticable to establish any system of pay, while there was no production.

Steel Companies Used to It.
The big steel companies in the Calumet region, apparently, will be able to stand the shock of the Garfield order more readily than other industries that heard about it for the first time last night. The big steel companies are used to it.

The fact that the order seemed to be universal in its application to all industries in the affected territory, was commented upon favorably. It was said that as long as no preference was established between industries the only thing to do was to get the limit in backing up Mr. Garfield.

"We will cooperate in carrying out Mr. Garfield's order," said William N. Pelouse of the Pelouse Manufacturing company and vice president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association. "Unquestionably that will be the position of every manufacturer in the state. Of course, it is a disaster, in a certain sense, and will work a hardship, but it is a situation that must be met with immediate decision."

Sears-Roebuck to Pay Wages.
"This order ought not to take men and women from the payrolls," said Albert H. Loeb of Sears, Roebuck & Co. "It is the poor people who are now making the sacrifice. It is almost a sure thing that our firm will pay our people at full time. I hope all corporations will do the same. The manufacturers of the country must respond gracefully, cheerfully, and with a smile. Our 15,000 employees will not suffer through the enforcement of the order."

"It is unfortunate, of course, but it is the only thing to be done," said Samuel M. Hastings of the Computing Scale Company of America, former president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association. "It is too bad to stop production. There is nothing to do but to comply. I do not see how many industries can afford to pay their men during the shutdown. I hope the government is so great that it would bankrupt many to have to pay unless production continues."

PUT IT IN WRITING
Applications for Relief Here Will Be Considered in Order of Their Receipt.

EARL DEAN HOWARD, deputy fuel administrator, issues the following statement:

"The fuel administration for Illinois has no authority to interpret or modify the order of Dr. Garfield. The necessary work of administration during the present crisis has already been ordered. Telephone and telegraph facilities and all persons are requested to refrain from attempts to telephone our office for any information relative to this order."

"The fuel administrator is authorized to issue orders to suspend the operation of Dr. Garfield's order whenever it is necessary to prevent injury to health or property by freezing. Applications for such relief must be filed in writing only and will be considered in the order of their receipt. No relief orders will be granted except in writing properly authorized by the administrator. When requested, relief orders when issued will be delivered by a messenger, collect."

"Applications for authorization to use fuel for non-perishable foods under class C will be considered only when presented to the food administrator for Illinois."

2,545 Plants in Milwaukee Affected by Fuel Order

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The order of Fuel Administrator Garfield will close 2,545 factories in Milwaukee and 132,900 workmen will be idle.

Unusual, because heretofore we have never had a sufficient surplus of "FIFIELD" IMPORTED OVERCOATS to enable us to offer any appreciable quantity after the first of the year.

This season, however, we have about 100 English Overcoats of lines that are broken in sizes. It will be impossible to duplicate them (owing to the British Government's restrictions on woolsens), so we offer them at substantial reductions to close them out. These coats have been grouped in three lots and comprise

Single and Double Breasted Overcoats; Ulsters; Motor Coats; Polo Coats; Leather and Wool "Innerliner Shells" and Ladies' Motor Coats.

Former prices \$40, \$50, and \$60.

The Sale Prices
\$15, \$25 & \$30

Included in this sale are all the "Fifield" Imported Golf Suits

Including heavy and medium weights for the coming early spring season, at 33 1/3% Discount

Broken lines of "Fifield" Imported Sweater Coats, Neckwear, Gloves, Underwear, Reefers and other "Fifield" imported accessories to men's correct dress are also offered at

33 1/3% to 50% Reduction

This opportunity is really "WORTH WHILE."

Fifield & Stevenson Men's Wear
328 S. Michigan Boulevard

MINERS BLAME RAILROADS FOR COAL SHORTAGE

Workers, in Convention, Say Lines Are Unable to Move Output.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15.—Leaders among the fifteen hundred delegates here from the twenty-one coal producing states of the country, attending the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America, expressed sympathy today for people and business interests in many sections that are suffering from fuel shortage in the present severe weather.

The announcement from Washington shutting down manufacturing industries for five days made the miners realize more than ever before the seriousness of the situation and the importance of their work to the comfort and prosperity of the people. As serious as the situation is, the miners say they feel they have done all that is possible under present conditions to relieve the situation.

White Blames Roads.
"The trouble is with the railroads," said John P. White, former president of the miners' union, who is now associated with National Fuel Administrator Garfield as labor adviser. Mr. White, who is attending the convention as a delegate, said:

"It is not a question of production. There is plenty of production, but the railroads cannot move the coal that is mined. The trouble is the country's streets in mining towns right now, unemployed, because the railroads do not furnish cars."

"There are miles and miles of loaded coal cars on railroad tracks that are not moving. The trouble is the country's streets in mining towns right now, unemployed, because the railroads do not furnish cars."

Idleness in Spots.
Mr. White's remarks regarding idle time among the miners was confirmed in talks with many delegates from different parts of the country. One leader said there is no general idleness anywhere, but that in spots—many spots—he said—men are not working full time because of the lack of railroad cars.

Estimates New York Loss at \$9,000,000 Each Day

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Victor Holland, secretary of the state industrial commission, estimated that 3,500,000 workers in the state would be affected by Dr. Garfield's order and that at a conservative estimate of \$3 per person it would mean the state would lose \$10,500,000 each day the industries were closed.





McCormack



Elman

Hear these famous Victor artists

McCormack at the Auditorium on January 20

McCormack at Orchestra Hall on January 25, 26

Elman at Cohan's Grand Opera House on January 27

Then hear their Victor Records

The recitals of these great artists are events of importance to the music-loving public. They present the unique opportunity of a direct personal observation of their exquisite interpretations for comparative consideration with their historic Victor Records.

Attend the concerts of these great artists, being particularly careful to observe the individual characteristics that so plainly identify their renditions.

Then visit any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor Records by the same artists. You will be instantly convinced that on the Victrola you actually hear these artists true to the very life.

It is this absolute fidelity that emphasizes the supremacy of the Victrola, so firmly established on a basis of great things actually accomplished; a supremacy readily recognized and acknowledged by the world's greatest artists who make records for the Victrola exclusively.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$10 to \$400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are identically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction. New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

WITE FOR BOOK OF EVENING
IN BUSINESS TRAINING
Northwestern University School of C
412 Northwestern University
Lake and Superior Ave. Chicago

White 55c Fancy
madras stripes

Style with button cuffs; sizes 6 to 16. *Second floor.*

ator's flat at 17
set was found
were and stolen

MOGULS DRAFT CHARTS UNDER CAPITAL'S EYE

Fix Schedules, War Taxes, Next Week at Washington.

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.

Schedule makers of the two major baseball leagues will assemble in Washington next week to arrange all the playing dates for the coming season. Although Washington is the busiest place in the country these days, the moguls decided to gather there, they could adjust the war tax on tickets for next season at the same time. Monday will be devoted to tax business and Tuesday to schedules.

President Johnson of the American league announced yesterday that arrangements had been made for the two committees to meet in the nation's capital, and said he would leave for that point Saturday, accompanied by his secretary, William Harridge. There they will meet Owner Dreyfus of the Pittsburgh club and Secretary Heydler of the National league, the two forming the schedule committee of the old organization. Heydler also represents the Nationals on the war tax committee, while President Minor of the Washington club represents the Americans.

Duplicate of 1916 Schedule.
Because of the heavy snowstorms and because of the illness of Mr. Johnson, the schedule makers were compelled to postpone their work. It was the intention to meet at Dover Hall, Ga., a week ago.

President Johnson stated that, so far as he knew, the schedule for the coming season would be almost a duplicate of the schedule of 1916, except that there would be fewer open dates. It has been settled that the season will start on April 18, which is four or five days later than usual. It is desired to close as early as customary, so the bookings will be arranged to avoid as many open dates as possible. The schedules will be adopted at the coming meetings of the two leagues, the National being booked to assemble in New York about Feb. 12, while the Americans will meet there two days later.

Expect New York Sunday Ball.

There also is a possibility that Sunday games will be played in New York next season, although at present it seems there is a strong possibility of a law being made there to legalize Sunday baseball, and, if it is done, the schedule will be rearranged later.

Prospects that Grover Alexander will be on hand to pitch for the Cubs this summer were heightened up a bit yesterday after a long distance call with Aleck at Omaha. Secretary Craighead of the Cubs managed to locate the star hurler on the long distance, and reported Aleck's words as follows:

"I claimed to be on the grounds of being the sole support of my mother, and was surprised that I was placed in class 1 by my local exemption board. However, I feel that if the board had decided that I had no grounds for exemption, I would make no fuss about it. I didn't feel like making an appeal under those conditions, and I don't know now what I shall do about it."

No Mention of Bonus.

Craighead was asked if Aleck had mentioned anything about his not getting a bonus, and the north side secretary declared nothing had been said about it.

"Regarding the bonus," said Craighead, "I understand that when Aleck was here and learned no provision had been made for him to receive a part of the purchase money he left with intentions of taking the matter up with President Baker of the Phils."

President Wegman of the Cubs stated that, according to information he had received from a member of an exemption board here, there was little chance of Alexander's being called to active war service before Aug. 15, even if his name was called in the draft of Feb. 15, and for that reason he expected to have the star pitcher for practically all of the season, even if he is among the next lot called for war duty.

O'Day on His Own Training Trip.

Hank O'Day, veteran National league umpire, left yesterday on his annual training trip. This time Hank departed for New Orleans, where he intends to spend some little time, after which he will go to San Antonio to stay until time to come back for the opening of the season. Last spring Hank trained at Los Angeles and San Diego.

Oak Park's Grid Teams

Elect Three Captains

Oak Park's athletes yesterday elected captains for that school's three suburban league football champions of last autumn. Raynor Timme, full back, was the unanimous choice of his brother gridiron athletes for captain. Next fall will be his fourth year of high school football. Football athletes on the squad which lost to Hyde Park for the Cook county high school title were awarded fifteen major letters and eight minor emblems.

The soccer team which won the Cook county title at its game coach Joseph Godfrey as captain. Godfrey has played left back for two years. The lightweight gridiron team voted the captaincy to Lyman Savage, brother of last fall's heavyweight captain, and thirteen minor letters were given out. Savage's election was contested. The lightweight team won its season title last fall.

St. Cyril College Five

Defeats Morgan Park

St. Cyril's college team, playing with two of its high school men to complete the five, handed Morgan Park academy its first defeat of the season, 35 to 21, on the cinder home floor. Morgan Park had the higher score of the game in Moore, who gathered nineteen of the home team's twenty-one points.

THE GUMPS—UNCLE BIM IS ABLE TO SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE.

THE GUMPS HAVE FINALLY LOCATED THE HOSPITAL WHERE UNCLE BIM IS CONVALESCING.

MIN IS WORRIED ABOUT THE \$10,000. HE LOST AND SHE SIMPLY CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHERE THAT \$50,000 WAS HID IN HIS NEST—SHE SWEARS IT WAS NOT THERE WHEN HE WAS SICK AT THEIR HOUSE.

SHELL MAKE IT HER BUSINESS TO SEE THAT THEIR UNCLE IS TUCKED FOR NO MORE MONEY. THEY ARE NOW ON THE WAY TO THE HOSPITAL WITH FLOWERS.

JUST THINK NOW LONESOME IT MUST BE FOR HIM, ALL ALONE IN THIS BIG CITY AND NO FRIENDS.

WE'LL NOT LEAVE HIM ALONE AGAIN. WE'LL HAVE TO BRING HIM SOME BOOKS TO READ.

POOR UNCLE LAYING THERE HOUR AFTER HOUR WITH NO ONE TO TALK TO. NOT EVEN A MAGAZINE TO LOOK AT.

ON! WELL, WE'LL CHEER HIM UP. FROM NOW ON WE'LL BE IN OUR CARE.

S—W— YOU CAN'T SEE HIM NOW. HE'S JUST TAKING HIS BATH. HE'S EXPECTED SOON.

HIGH SCHOOLS LIST 62 TEAMS TO PLAY 112 GAME SCHEDULE

BY GEORGE SHAFER.

High school teams in the Chicago league proved this a boom time for the sport of basketball at the annual schedule drawing yesterday, for they entered enough teams, heavyweight, lightweight, and featherweight, to fill a schedule of 112 games. The city's high schools entered sixty-two teams, all told, for the preliminary round of games, to begin Wednesday, Feb. 6. Eighteen schools are represented.

The city was districted into four sections for the preliminary rounds. These sections in turn were subdivided, with the heavyweights of each division playing on one schedule, the lights and featherweights grouped in another division. The maze of games led the officials of the league to a definite ruling prohibiting postponements of any contests by agreement of the two teams. In case two sides do not meet as scheduled, the game simply will be wiped off the schedule, unless the officials give special permission for a postponement.

New Rule on Rankings.

The race in the preliminary round will not be the same as the preliminary round of games won and lost, as in previous seasons, but on the point system of two units for a game won, one for each team in a tie, and none for a defeat. Games dropped from the schedule will be marked no points. No overtime will be played in contests which are tied at the end of the regular playing time, this new rule being framed to prevent "over the top" physical condition of the young athletes. The schedule:

NORTH SECTION.

HEAVYWEIGHTS.

Feb. 7—Senn at Lake View; Lane at Walker.

Feb. 14—Lake View at Senn; Lane at Senn.

Feb. 21—Senn at Walker; Senn at Lake View.

Feb. 28—Lake View at Senn; Walker at Lane.

March 5—Senn at Lake View; Senn at Lane.

March 12—Walker at Senn; Lane at Senn.

March 19—Senn at Senn; Lane at Walker.

March 26—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

March 31—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

April 7—Walker at Senn; Lane at Senn.

April 14—Senn at Senn; Lane at Walker.

April 21—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

April 28—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

May 5—Senn at Senn; Lane at Walker.

May 12—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

May 19—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

May 26—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

June 2—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

June 9—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

June 16—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

June 23—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

June 30—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

July 7—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

July 14—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

July 21—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

July 28—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

August 4—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

August 11—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

August 18—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

August 25—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

September 1—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

September 8—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

September 15—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

September 22—Senn at Senn; Walker at Lane.

September 29—Walker at Senn; Lane at Walker.

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June 2

MARKET COMMENT

IT is understood that the market position of Ohio Cities Gas stock will improve considerably after the disposition of underwriting shares taken on at the time of the Pure Oil company purchase last year. This stock has been gradually disposed of in order to secure as wide a distribution of the shares as practicable. While no figures are ob-

It was pointed out then that a serious steel shortage was intricately entwined with road construction. Relieved of the road congestion because of the relief, three months there has been little or no relief to the industry. The principal selling of steel common has come from professional traders on the floor of the exchange. The buying has been general. The latest report of the steel corporation

It is believed that a large part of the underwritten holdings have been sold.

One of the last New York commission houses noted, after the close, that the market had been dominated by peace rumors, which, coming after the active selling of the past few days, resulted in an enlargement of the short interest and, therefore, a decided strengthening of the technical position, particularly as stocks are continually being picked up on all weak spots.

The equipment companies are expecting large orders from the director general of railroads. This expectation had a stimulating influence on equipment stocks. Steel shares were also benefited.

American Lined shares were bought

speculators indicates that Canada has picked up 7,000 shares of steel common on the decline the last three months.

Payment of the last installment on the Liberty loan is the general explanation for the firmness in the money market. The cause, however, has been the more direct and specific cause. It is the fact that depositary banks in the United States are to return their government deposits to the federal reserve bank by tomorrow.

The clearing house statement of New York banks last night showed a decrease of \$115,000,000 in government deposits, and there remains about as much more to be transferred. This should result in more liberal discounts this week. The demand for these funds is taken to indicate that treasury notes will soon be expected in the near future.

Yesterday on stories about an increase in Rockefeller holdings. This company is a secular Rockefeller concern. It was founded by John D. Rockefeller individually, who, after acquiring a stock interest in the property, took up a loan of \$5,000,000, a large portion of which was being carried in Chicago.

Wall street is leaning to the idea that the next Liberty loan will be \$3,000,000 in size, and that the interest rate will be above 4 per cent.

The present situation in the steel industry is not exactly analogous to a strike situation. Railroad congestion, closed waterways and other factors will tend to materially raise the cost of steel, and the steel industry is expected to raise its prices accordingly.

WESTINGHOUSE NOTES OVERSUBSCRIBED

The subscription books for the \$15,000,000 Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing company, one year 6 per cent closed yesterday with an oversubscription of \$1,000,000. The subscription was made by the Chase Securities corporation at 99 and

THE BEST BOOK
that has been published on
THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX"

THIS is the way a large number of individuals have characterized our 96-page analysis of the 1917 Federal Income and War Tax Laws.

As a service to those subject to the War Taxes, we offer this booklet for free distribution for use as a guide and reference.

As a part of our tax service, we also have in our office, by arrangement with the U. S. Government, a Deputy Collector and Tax Inspector who will assist in the interpretation of the Tax Laws and in the preparation of Returns as well as receive and receipt for payment of taxes.

We invite you to make use of these services which will be cheerfully rendered without obligation to you.

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED - SUCCESSORS TO
N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO

ONLY SIX WEEKS REMAIN IN WHICH TO FILE YOUR
INCOME TAX RETURN


The results you get from your "form" letters determine their real value. Individually *typewritten* letters are always read—*imitation* typewritten letters sometimes.

Hooven-written letters are *written* on an ordinary typewriter operated electrically and give you *all* the benefits of individually *typewritten* letters at a lower cost because one typist with three Hooven Automatic Typewriters does the work of *ten* average typists.

Hooven-written letters reduce your selling costs, and give you results from your "form" letters where imitation typewritten letters fail.

It will pay you to investigate the Hooven today.

HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER CORPORATION
417 S. Dearborn St. Chicago Phone Harrison 8634

 **NATIONAL PETROLEUM PRODUCERS REFINERS DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION**
 General Offices and
Branches - New York - Chicago - Boston - Philadelphia - Washington
 Pittsburgh - Detroit - Cincinnati - St. Louis - St. Paul
 Also Letter Service Department in All Branch Offices for Producing Thousands Quickly

**A Substantial Investment
for Large Profits**

Complete information on request

Catlin Street & Co.

Room 432—29 So. La Salle St.
Tel. Majestic 8323.

NOTICE

In accordance with Article VII of the charter and Article I of the By-Laws of the Livestock Live Stock Association, Incorporated, the following notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the office of that company at 700 Northwestern Bank Building in the City of New Orleans at 12 noon o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1918, at which meeting the directors for the ensuing year will be elected and such other business will be transacted as may come before the meeting.

The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(old Chicago)
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of that company at 700 Northwestern Bank Building in the City of New Orleans at 12 noon o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1918, at which meeting the directors for the ensuing year will be elected and such other business will be transacted as may come before the meeting.

transacted on Monday
meeting.
R. C. MILLING,
Assistant Secretary.

**WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC
A MANUFACTURING COMPANY**
a dividend of one and three-quarters
cents (1 3/4 cents per share) on the COMMON
stock of this Company for the quarter ending
Dec. 31, 1917, will be paid Jan. 31, 1918, to
stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1917.
H. A. BARTY,
New York, December 21, 1917.

Peoples Gas Building, corner of Michigan
Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago, on Mon-
day morning, January 11, 1918, at 11 o'clock.
The Transfer books will close in accordance
with the by-laws at the close of business
on Saturday, January 19, 1918, and will re-
open Tuesday, February 12, 1918, at 10 o'clock.
E. C. CONVERY, President.
Chicago, January 10th, 1918.

Advertisements in The Tribune.

15

10

HELP.

Mr. W.D.

RED DRAINED

sanitary supply

responsible Cana-

even preference

missions; we re-

ferences and rec-

M. D. Martin,

micosa, Limited,

or in person.

EMPLOYED AT
Address H B
PAY \$25 PER
orders per day
e club. See our
experience un-
a Salle-st.
T CAPS FOR
toriate; sample
dgr., Chicago.
EXPERIENCED
4 over 40 years
as to charac-
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Big money.
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obtain knowl-
as reward to
are age, extent
and salary
confidential if
bure.

Wanted.
We've recognized
the real sales-
persons, we will
only
Bank Bldg.
818.

ALSO MEN
CENTS PER
WILLIAMS

WITH PAIR
large corpo-
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S.
steads most.

Wells Fargo
Brymouth ct.
NORTHER-EX
Salary \$40 per
ply Hotel Del
MISTERS OR
qualified con-
tains 3150
to be advanced.
S. W. Monroe:
AMBITIOUS
e quality for
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- \$18. OLD
N. Dearborn.
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- lating room.

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and Asst.
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Timekeeper.
Clerks: auto
N. Wash. &
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keepers. \$18-

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 a., \$60-\$85;
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RECORD
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oy. \$8-\$10.
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ICE LINKS
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HELP OF

